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III.—LATIN INSCRIPTIONS AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

III.

The earlier articles in this series are to be found in this Journal, XXVIII, 1907, pp. 450 ff., on A New Italic Divinity, and XXX, 1909, pp. 61 ff., on some inscriptions which had been published incorrectly or had not been published at all. In this paper I offer a few notes on three inscriptions that have to do with the *iura sepulcrorum*, on one that reveals the name of a new granary at Rome and on several *tituli militum*. Most of these have not before been printed.

7. The first is engraved on a slab of white marble, m. 0,415 in width and 0,435 in height with slight lateral projections at the four corners. These projections once formed the top and bottom of two narrow perpendicular openings, one on each side of the inscription, which served as windows to admit light and air to the interior of the tomb. Naturally the narrow frames of marble left on the sides to enclose these apertures have been broken off and are missing. Such a slab, placed over the door and showing the inscription between two window-like openings, is represented by Bartoli in his drawing of a columbarium on the Via Aurelia in the Villa Corsini (now Pamphili).¹ This example seems to have come to light near Rome in the year 1906 or early in 1907 and bears the following text, which itself shows the provenience of the stone:

¹ Bartoli, *Veterum Sepulcra*, 1702, fig. IV, c: cf. C. I. L., VI, p. 3432. This illustration was brought to my attention by Professor Huelsen. Another inscription of this collection (number 23), which will be published in a later number of this Journal, is engraved on a slab of similar form.

D



M

A · SERG · HELIODORVS · QVI · PETIT ·
 A PONTIFICIB · C V · VTI SIBI PERM
 ITTERETVR IN MONIMENTO IV
 RIS SVI TECTVM VETVSTATE DILA
 PSVM RESTITVER QVOD EST · VIA FLAM
 INI · MIL · I₁ · ET · II₁ · EVNTIB · AB VRBE · PA
 RTE · DEXTR · IN ADFIN · HEDVLEIAM
 C · F · APHRODISIAM · ET · HERMEN ·
 AVG · LIB · TAB · ET · TREBIAM · ALBINAM
 FECIT · SIBI · ET · VLPIAE · HELIADI VXORI
 ET · LIB · LIBQ POSTQE · H · M · H · N · S · H · M · D · A · M

D(is) M(anibus). A(ulus) Serg(ius) Heliodorus, qui petit
 a pontificib(us), c(larissimis) v(iris), uti sibi permitteretur in
 monimento iuris sui tectum vetustate dilapsum restituer(e), quod
 est via Flamini(a inter) mil(iarium secundum) et (tertium) eunti-
 b(us) ab urbe parte dextr(a), in(ter) adfin(es) Heduleiam, G(ai)
 f(iliam), Aphrodisiam et Hermen, Aug(usti) lib(ertum), tab(u-
 larium) et Trebiam Albinam, fecit sibi et Ulpiae Heliadi, uxori,
 et lib(ertis) lib(ertabus)q(ue) post(eris)q(ue) e(orum). H(oc)
 m(onumentum) h(eredes) n(on) s(equetur). H(uic) m(onu-
 mento) d(olus) a(besto) m(alus).

The cutting is deep and the letters are on the whole well
 formed in the monumental style, though here and there, as is
 usual in such inscriptions, the influence of the *scriptura actuaria*
 is noticeable. For example, the first stroke of M regularly, and
 of A usually, joins the second stroke at a point considerably
 below the top, and the upper horizontal stroke of F has a ten-
 dency to curve above the line. The loop of P is closed in every
 case but one: this important fact, as well as the two occurrences
 of G ending in an inward curve and the character of the writing
 in general, leads me to assign the inscription to a period not
 earlier than the end of the second century.

Of the persons mentioned not one is known from any other
 source, although the individual names, with one exception, are
 frequently found in the inscriptions. The *nomen* Heduleia, how-

ever, seems to be nowhere else attested, though the form *Hedulus* (*Hedylus*), which underlies it, is found, for example, in C. I. L., V, 4236; X, 1687 and 4645. This is, of course, the Greek Ἡδύλος, beside which occur the cognate personal names Ἡδύλη, Ἡδύλινη, and Ἡδύλιον. Many examples of *tabularii* who were imperial freedmen, occur in the sixth volume of the *Corpus*, e. g., 9055 ff.: in fact, so far as the imperial service is concerned, the *tabularius* was always a freedman, never a slave.¹

This inscription adds one more to the already long list of those which show that the permission of the pontifices was obtained before the erection or restoration of a tomb was undertaken. The religious significance of places of burial and especially their dedication to the *Di Manes*, sufficiently account for the authority of this college in such cases. Close parallels to our inscription are C. I. L., VI, 2963, . . . petit a pontifices (?) ut sibi permitterent reficere n(ostrum?) monumentum iuris sui, and ib., 22120, Marcia Augurina sepulcrum parentum suorum vetustate conruptum permissu pontificum, c(larissimorum) v(ironum), restituit. A list of the inscriptions bearing on this subject is given by F. Wamser, *De iure sepulcrali Romanorum quid tituli doceant* (Diss. Darmstadt, 1887), pp. 49 and 51, and by Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani* (6th ed.), pp. 334 ff.

The only other point which calls for remark is the order of words indicated by the last letters, H·M·D·A·M, instead of the regular H·M·D·M·A, which appears on a multitude of sepulcral monuments. The order A·D·M occurs in C. I. L., VI, 10665, but another example of H·M·D·A·M I have nowhere observed. The true explanation of this remarkable arrangement is probably to be found in the supposition that the graver, when the letter M was half done, absent-mindedly cut the cross-stroke to make the A which was already in his thought. Then seeing his mistake, he simply added the M in the space remaining. A case in some respects similar is C. I. L., VI, 13944, H·M·H·N·S|EXTERVM, where the last word, unintentionally omitted in its proper place, was added at the end and written out in full.

8. To the already numerous documents which bear on the *iura sepulcrorum*,² a new fragment was added recently by Gatti, who published in *Bull. Com.*, XXXV, 1907, p. 328, part of an inscription from the late excavations in the Campus Martius

¹ Hirschfeld, *Die kaiserlichen Verwaltungsbeamten*, p. 62.

² Bruns, l. c., pp. 334 ff.; Wamser, l. c., pp. 24 ff.

(Montecitorio).¹ Another fragment, similar in some respects, but possessing peculiarities of its own, may be given here. It is engraved on a slab of marble which is now m. 0,25 in width and 0,305 in height, though originally it was much wider, in all probability at least twice as wide: and even of this remnant the upper left corner is broken off and is missing. The roughness of the edges on the left side and at the bottom seems to be the result of unskilled cutting and chipping rather than of accidental or violent breakage, so that there can be little hope of recovering the lost portions of the stone. The text, so far as it is preserved, is as follows:

~~fec~~ · T · SIBI · ET ·
coniugi · SVAE · ET
 P · V · B · L · I · C · I · A · E
 T · P · O · S · T · E · R · I · S · Q · V · E
 T · A · E · P · R · A · E · S · I · D · I · V
 C · O · N · T · R · A
m O · N · I · M · E · N · T · O
h A · B · E · R · E
 T · I · S · I · M · A · F · I · L · I · A
monu M · E · N · T · V · M · A · D · M · I · S · E · R · I · T
n V · M · M · V · m · I · N · A · E · R · A · R · I · O

5

10

The general sense and bearing of this fragment are perfectly clear, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the original length of the lines and to supply the missing parts with certainty. On the basis of the formula of the last two lines, however, I should think that rather less than half of the inscription is preserved, though one cannot reach definite conclusions on this point because of the considerable variation in this formula in different cases. In the first line was, of course, the name of the builder of the tomb; in the second, that of his wife, with the words *coniugi* SVAE; and in the third, the names of some other person or persons, which were chiselled out in antiquity so completely as to be almost indecipherable. The latter part of this line, that is to say, the part originally cut on the stone now extant, consisted of nine letters, which were almost certainly those of the name

¹ The same text is given in Notizie d. Scavi, 1907, p. 442, but with little attempt at restoration.

Publiciae.¹ Its position at the end of the line suggests that it was probably used here as a cognomen, and this use of a *nomen* would not be unusual in the period to which this inscription belongs. In the fourth and fifth lines the freedmen and descendants were mentioned, probably in the form *lib. et liber* T · POSTERISQVE *eorum*. At the beginning of line 5 there is preserved before TAE a part of a letter which was probably either I or N. The word *praesidium* in the same line does not seem to occur elsewhere in the extant inscriptions of this class, though *custodia* and *tutela* are common:² here, however, an expression similar to *parentibus praesidium* (C. I. L., IX, 5557) may be required. *Contra* (line 6) appears often in such connections as *quod si quis contra voluerit fecisse* (VI, 17301), *quod si quis contra hanc inscriptionem fecerit* (ib., 22518), *quod si quis contra legem s(upra) s(criptam) fecerit* (ib., 7458), but I am unable to propose any definite form for the present case. Merely as a tentative suggestion, to convey the probable meaning, I should restore the last five lines in some such way as the following:

in hoc m ONIMENTO
itum aditum ambitum h ABERE
debebit nemo nisi pien TIS s IMA · FILIA
quod si quis in hoc monu MENTVM · ADMISERIT ³
inferet HS cc milia n VMMVM · IN · AERARIO
(populi) (Romani)

The inscription is well cut in the monumental style with few traces of vulgar usage and seems to belong to a good period, probably to the second century.

9. Another inscription of this general class is cut on a tablet m. 0,34 in width and 0,17 in height, which is said to have been found outside the porta Pia, not far from the church of S. Agnese. The letters are well made in a good monumental style of the earlier half of the first century. The text runs as follows:

LIVIAE · ACTE · ET ·
 CLAVDIO · FELICI
 IN · HOC · MONVMENTO
 DEDIT · OLLAS · DVAS · C · HEIV
 LEIVS · GALENVS · ET · ITV · AMBITV

¹ This reading is accepted by Professor Huelsen, who saw the stone. He also read a proof of this paper and made several valuable suggestions.

² Ruggiero, *Diz. Epig.*, s. v. *custodia*.

³ Cf. C. I. L., VI, 26445, 36537 and Olcott, *Thes. Ling. Lat. Epig.*, I, p. 108.

The usual formula for allowing or forbidding access to a tomb includes *itus aditus ambitus*, but a parallel for our form is seen in C. I. L., VI, 26229, *cui itum ambitum dedit*. As far as the names are concerned, the chief point to notice is the occurrence of the *gens Heiuleia*, which appears rarely, but is attested at Capua (X, 3776), at Ateste (V, 2640), and at Aquileia (V, 1299, *C. Eiuleio*). Three freedmen of a C. Heiuleius are mentioned in IX, 5921 (Ancona), and one C. Heiuleius, T(iti) f(ilius), was a quaestor at Tibur (XIV, 3655). Our Galenus may well have come from Tibur or from Ancona, but, so far as I am aware, this is the only extant reference to the *gens Heiuleia* at Rome. In XIV, 899 we find a Livia Acte and in VI, 8847 a Cl(audius) Felix Eunuc(h)us, Act(es) lib(ertus); but the name Claudius Felix is especially common, and these are not the persons who received two urns from C. Heiuleius Galenus.

10. The next inscription to be considered is engraved on a tablet of white marble m. 0,455 in width and 0,225 in height and is furnished with two holes for the nails by which it was attached to the wall of the tomb. A small fragment at the upper left corner and a larger piece at the lower right corner are missing, and the stone is broken into two parts on a line running from the center at the top downwards to the right, as shown below. Subsequent to the fracture the larger piece was very much discolored, probably by exposure to fire, but the text is entirely uninjured. This tablet, said to have been found in the year 1907 outside of the porta Pia, in the vicinity of S. Agnese, bears the following inscription:

SÓTERIDI · IULIAE
EPIPHANIAÉ · SER · V · A · XXX
BENEMERENTI · SPERATVS
CONTVBERN · EX · HORREIS
FAENIÁNIS · FECIT

Soteridi, Iuliae Epiphaniae ser(vae, quae) v(ixit) ja(nnis triginta), benemerenti Speratus, contubern(alis) ex horreis Faenianis fecit.

The cutting is deep, the letters are fairly well formed and in most cases furnished with ornamental pendants, especially at the top, and the style in general leans strongly toward the *actuaria* type. In spite of the fact that the loop of P is definitely closed in two cases out of three, the inscription, which shows four examples of the apex¹ and closely resembles number 252 of Hübner's *Exempla* (c. temp. Vespasian.) in the forms of its letters, may safely be dated before 150 A. D.

The names Soteris, Speratus, and Epiphania, the cognomen of this Iulia, are all well-known, but, of course, the persons cannot be identified. The special interest, however, centres in the reference to the *Horrea Faeniana*, which are nowhere else mentioned. According to the *Notitia* and *Curiosum* there were two hundred and ninety *horrea* in the Rome of the fourth century, though many of them were used for other purposes than the storage of grain. The names of seventeen of these storehouses are given by Huelsen in Jordan's *Topographie der Stadt Rom*, I, 3, p. 679: to this list our inscription now adds one more, but without giving any clue to its location. In the cases of other *horrea* named after persons, as, for example, *Aniciana*, *Petroniana*, *Seiana*, *Volusiana*, it is usually impossible to connect the name with a particular individual: in that of the *Horrea Faeniana*, however, the origin of the name is by no means difficult to discover. L. Faenius Rufus was *praefectus annonae* in the year 55 (Tac., Ann., XIII, 22) and *praefectus praetorio* with Sofonius Tigellinus in 62. When he was promoted to the higher office, the choice met with popular approval *quia rem frumentariam sine quaestu tractabat* (ib., XIV, 51, 5). There can be no doubt, then, that the *Horrea Faeniana* took their name from this L. Faenius Rufus, who was in charge of the whole matter of the grain supply under Nero and met his death in the year 65 along with others who had become involved in the Pisonian plot. The L. Faenius Rufus mentioned in a dedicatory inscription of Lyons (C. I. L., XIII, 1776) is, of course, a different person.

11. The Johns Hopkins collection includes also several military inscriptions, the first of which is engraved on a slab of marble m. 0,64 in width and 0,28 in height and reads as follows :

¹ On the use of the apex over the diphthong AE, consult Christiansen, *De apicibus*, etc., p. 17.

· D · · M ·

L · VALERIVS · L · F · FLA · SABINVS · NOVID VIXIT · ANN · XI (?)
 MILITAVIT · ANN · XVI · IN COH II · PR SEV · P · V · 7 · GAIANI ·
 L · VALERIVS · VICTORINVS · MIL · COH · SS · 7 · EADEM
 FRATER · PISSIMVS · ET · HERES · B · M · FECIT

L(ucius) Valerius, L(uci) f(ilius), Fla(via), Sabinus, Novi(o)-d(un)o, vixit ann(is) quadraginta(?), militavit ann(is) sedecim in coh(orte secunda) pr(aetoria) Sev(eriana) P(ia) V(indice, centuria) Gaiani. L. Valerius Victorinus, mil(es) coh(ortis) s(upra) s(criptae, centuria) eadem, frater piissimus et heres, b(ene)m(e)renti fecit.

This inscription, found near the via Ostiensis on the top of a hill known as Colle di Ponte Fratto, was published by Fiorelli in the *Notizie degli Scavi* for November, 1882, p. 581, and by Lanciani in the *Bull. Com.*, 1883, p. 236, n. 668. The text is now found in C. I. L., VI, 32671, from which the copy given above varies only in the placing of one or two points. The letters are tall, narrow, and crowded, but fairly regular in form, and in details show characteristics which might be expected in the third century. The reading XI at the end of the first line is evidently a graver's error and probably stands for XL. L. Valerius Sabinus was a native of the municipium Flavium Noviodunum (or Neviodunum, as it usually appears on the stones), in Pannonia Superior,¹ and, so far as I have observed, is the only praetorian known to have come from that town.² According to the well-known custom, which seems to have begun in the second century, the personal part of the town's name, derived from an imperial founder, is used instead of a tribal designation.³ The Gaianus of the second line is doubtless the same as the centurion Gaianus of the *cohors secunda praetoria Pia Vindex Severiana* mentioned in C. I. L., VI, 2456.

¹ Compare C. I. L., III, p. 498, and especially number 3919.

² Compare Mommsen, *Ephem. Epig.*, V, p. 181.

³ See Hübner, *Müller's Handbuch*, I², p. 680, and Cagnat, *Cours*, p. 62, note 1.

12. A small slab of marble m. 0,355 in width and 0,295 in height has the following text:

D · M
 AELIO · IULIO
 FILIO · DULCISSIMO
 QVI · VI · X · ANN · VII
 M · II · AVR · VITVS
 MIL · COH · III · PR · Ɔ ·
 IVSTIANI · FECIT

D(is) M(anibus). Aelio Iulio, filio dulcissimo, qui vix(it) ann(is) septem), m(ensibus) duobus), Aur(elius) Vitus, mil(es) coh(ortis) quartae) pr(aetoriae, centuria) Iustiani, fecit.

This stone, which is broken perpendicularly into two nearly equal parts and lacks a considerable fragment at the upper right corner, is said to have been found in 1907 outside the porta Pia, not far from the church of S. Agnese. The letters are broad, well rounded, deeply and carefully cut, but show a tendency to the use of superfluous ornamental strokes at top and bottom. The date can scarcely be earlier than the end of the second century, and is probably somewhat later. The use of Iulius as a cognomen is almost too common to call for special comment: nineteen examples in the inscriptions of the city of Rome are cited in Huelsen's unpublished *index cognominum*. P. Aelius Iulius (VI, 31147, c, 8) and Aellus (?) Iulius (ib., 32915), though of the same name, are, of course, not to be identified with the young son of Aurelius Vitus, nor is the soldier of our inscription the same as the Aurelius Bitus of the sixth praetorian cohort mentioned in VI, 2601.

13. The next military inscription is engraved on a slab of marble which rises to a point in the middle like the gabled end of a house, and measures m. 0,38 in width and 0,25 in height from base to peak, 0,15 at the sides. This stone seems to have been found outside the porta Salaria and was broken in four pieces, but has now been repaired. The text, which follows closely a

series of straight lines lightly scratched upon the surface for the guidance of the graver, is quite uninjured and reads as follows :

D · M
Q · CAEDIVS · Q · FIL ·
VELLINA · FESTVS · AQVILEIA
MIL · COH · VI · PR · 7 ATILI · VIX
ANN · XXVIII · M · IIII · D · VII
MIL · AN · XII · MEMIA · PROBA ·
B · M · DE SE · FECIT ·

D(is) M(anibus). Q(uintus) Caedius, Q(uinti) fil(ius), Vellina (tribu), Festus, Aquileia, mil(es) coh(ortis sextae) pr(aetoriae, centuria) Atili, vix(it) ann(os duodetriginta), m(enses quattuor), d(ies septem), mil(itavit) an(nos duodecim). Mem(m)ia Proba b(ene)m(erenti) de se fecit.

The inscription is carefully cut in the monumental style, with broad, well formed letters, and may be as early as the first century. The persons mentioned here are unknown, but the names present no peculiarity except the spelling of *Memmia* with a single M, which is not uncommon (C. I. L., VI, 22386). The *gens Caedia* is attested at Forum Iulium (V, 1764), Patavium (ib., 2908), and Comum (ib., 5325), but not till now, so far as I know, at Aquileia. It is by no means improbable that the centurion Atilius also was a native of Gallia Cisalpina, for the *gens Atilia* is attested in nearly one hundred and fifty examples in the fifth volume of the Corpus and in at least one instance from Aquileia itself.¹ This *municipium*, too, must have furnished its fair proportion of soldiers for the praetorian cohorts: Bohn cites eleven cases from the inscriptions.² The *tribus Velina* is quite regular for Aquileia: the spelling *Vellina* occurs elsewhere also, e. g., C. I. L., VI, 2519.

¹ L'Année Epig., 1903, p. 49, L. Atilio L. f. Saturnino.

² Ephem. Epig., V, p. 251.

14. A large slab of marble m. 0,31 in width and 0,90 in height, said to have been found outside the porta Salaria in 1906, has the following inscription carefully cut in the monumental style:

D *corona* M

Q ·	METTIO ·	Q ·	F
ANIES ·	PRIMI		
TIVO ·	CREMO		
NA ·	MILES ·	COH	
VII ·	PR ·	7 ·	IEDARN
MILITAVIT ·	AN		
NOS ·	XXII ·	L ·	TVSI
DIVS ·	L ·	F ·	VEL ·
SABI			
NIANVS ·	PLANI		
NE ·	MILES ·	COH	
VII ·	PR ·	7 ·	IEDARNI

TIRONI · SVO · BENE
MERENTI · FECIT

D(is) M(anibus). Q(uinto) Mettio, Q(uinti) f(ilio), Anie(n)s(i) tribu), Primitivo, Cremona, miles (?) coh(ortis septimae) pr(aetoriae, centuria) Iedarni, (qui) militavit annos (viginti duos) L(ucius) Tusidius, L(uci) f(ilius), Vel(ina tribu), Sabinianus, Planine, miles coh(ortis septimae) pr(aetoriae, centuria) Iedarni, tironi suo benemerenti fecit.

This stone differs from those previously described in that it has the form of a tombstone and was intended to be set up beside the grave with the lower half buried in the earth. The top is rounded at the middle, but has pointed projections at the corners like the ears of a cat. Below the letters D M is a space m. 0,39 in height, which was designed to receive the inscription and was cut down to such a degree as to make possible the cornice-like frame which surrounds it. This depressed space, however, was insufficient, for the last two lines have run over and found place on the higher level of the original surface. The letters of the introductory formula are separated by a well engraved wreath. With no surer indication than the style of the cutting, it would be impossible to assign a more definite date than the second century, and even

that assignment would be made with some reserve, but the fortunate preservation of the name of our centurion Iedarnus in C. I. L., VI, 32520, *b*, 32, a list of subordinate officers of the praetorian guard in the years 143 and 144, makes more accurate dating possible. In this list Iedarnus appears as centurion of the seventh praetorian cohort, and in view of the uncommon character of the name, due, of course, to foreign origin, can scarcely be other than the Iedarnus of our inscription, which therefore belongs to about the middle of the second century.

Cremona was the native town of an unusually large number of praetorians,¹ and the tribe, when mentioned at all, is regularly the Aniensis.² Planina (Planine), on the other hand, is mentioned elsewhere as the birthplace of only one soldier, a subordinate officer of the first praetorian cohort in the year 144 A. D.³ The *respublica Planinensium* is referred to in C. I. L., V, 6991, and Pliny locates the *Planinenses* in the interior of Picenum (N. H., III, 111). The tribe (*Velina*) is attested in C. I. L., III, 6202, us, T. f. Vel. Claudianus, Planina. It is probably more than a coincidence that our soldier from Planina in Picenum is named L. Tusidius, for the *gens Tusidia* is especially common in Picenum⁴ and the only praenomen preserved for this *gens* in that region is Lucius.

15. Another inscription from Rome is found on a marble tablet m. 0,245 in width and 0,135 in height. The text, which is poorly cut and probably of late date, runs as follows:

D M
VAL VALERIANI FE
CIT AVR SCVPVS MIL
PR MVNICIPI
SVO · B · N · M

D(is) M(anibus) Val(eri) Valeriani fecit Aur(elius) Scupus, mil(es ex) pr(aetorio), municipi suo b(e)n(e)m(erenti).

The name Valerius Valerianus occurs several times in the inscriptions. For example, a man of this name is mentioned as one of the heirs of a soldier in the sixth praetorian cohort (C. I. L.,

¹ Bohn, l. c., p. 253.

² C. I. L., V, p. 414.

³ C. I. L., VI, 2379, *a*, I, 7.

⁴ Schulze, lat. Eigennamen, p. 376.

VI, 32693); one M. Valerius, M. f., Vel., Valerianus from Aquileia was an *eques* in a praetorian cohort in the year 173 (VI, 32638, 20); a certain M. Valerius Valerianus appears in II, 3385; and one C. Valerius Valerianus in XIII, 395 and 409. There is, however, no reason for identifying any one of these with the Valerius Valerianus of our inscription. Nor is it possible to name his native town, which he had in common with Aurelius Scupus. The cognomen Scupus, which I have not met with elsewhere, suggests that it may have been Scupi in Moesia Superior. This town was technically known as *colonia Flavia* (or *Aelia*) *Scupi*, but *municeps* might refer to a *colonia* as well as to a *municipium*.¹

16. Another marble slab in the form of a tombstone, though smaller in dimensions than number 14 above described (m. 0,215 wide and 0,38 high), came to light in Rome in 1906. In this case the top is fully rounded, and part of the bottom, which was buried in the earth, has been broken away. The inscription, which is rather poorly cut, though with an attempt at the monumental style, reads as follows:

D · M ·
 L · RACILIVS · L F
 VEL · AMPLIATVS
 PICEN · MIL · COH · III
 VIG · 7 MARCI ·
 MASCVLI · VIX · A · XXV
 MIL · AN · III · D · XXV
 FVLVIVS · AVGENVVS
 COMMANIPVL ·
 SVO · BENE · MERENTI ·
 POSVIT

D(is) M(anibus). L(ucius) Racilius, L(uci) f(ilius), Vel(in) tribu), Ampliatus, Piceno, mil(es) coh(ortis tertiae) vig(illum, centuria) Marci Masculi, vix(it) a(nnis viginti quinque), mil(itavit) an(nis tribus), d(iebus viginti quinque). Fulvius Augendus manipul(ari) suo bene merenti posuit.

The letters are somewhat irregular in form, and even the same letter is not always made in the same way. For example, in line 5

¹ C. I. L., III, Suppl., p. 1460.

we find the G with perpendicular finishing stroke, which is common in the first and early part of the second century, but in line 8 the G ending in an inward curve, which is frequent in the time of Septimius Severus. Similarly, in line 9 the outside strokes of M are perpendicular in the first case and oblique in the second case. Attention may be called also to the superfluous ornamental strokes added to many letters at top and bottom and to the ligature ND in line 8. All things considered, the date of the inscription can scarcely be earlier than the third century.

The persons mentioned here are otherwise unknown, but the names present no difficulty or peculiarity which calls for comment. It is distinctly unusual, however, for the soldier's native place to be put down simply as Picenum, without more definite indication, though a military diploma from the middle of the second century furnishes another example, C. I. L., III, p. 886, L. Nonius Bassus Piceno. In VI, 2887, is preserved the name of M. Pontius Fortunatus nat(ione) Picenus, which is somewhat different. When only such isolated cases exist, one is almost tempted to suppose that Piceno stands for Firmo Piceno¹ or Falerione Piceno,² for both of which *Velina* is the right tribe, as, indeed, it is for some other places in Picenum.³

17. From Rome also comes a tablet m. 0,25 wide and 0,215 high, with the following inscription cut in the vulgar style of a late period:

D M
PETRONIO CASTORI ·
ĒQ̄ R̄ QVI VIXIT ANN ·
LXXX DIEBVVS XXX
PATRI B̄ M̄ FECIT
VAL · ANATOLIVS · MIL ·
LEG · II · HERCVLIAE

D(is) M(anibus). Petronio Castori, eq(uiti) R(omano), qui vixit ann(is octoginta) diebus (triginta), patri b(ene)m(erenti) fecit Val(erius) Anatolius, mil(es) leg(ionis secundae) Herculiae.

The letters are irregular in form, roughly, though not deeply cut, and are evidently the work of unskilled hands. Attention may be called especially to the meagre use of separating points

¹ C. I. L., IX, p. 508.

² ib., IX, p. 517.

³ ib., IX, p. 774.

and to the horizontal strokes over certain letters in the third and fifth lines. Such marks to indicate abbreviation are, as Hübner has pointed out, common in inscriptions of the second and later centuries.¹

The *legio secunda Herculia* was organized by Diocletian and named after his colleague Maximianus, who sometimes appears on the stones as Herculus. The records show that this corps saw service on the Danube at Noviodunum² and at Troesmis³; and that two of its cohorts raised a monument to Mithras at Sitifis in Mauretania.⁴ Several times also it is mentioned in the *Notitia Dignitatum*.⁵ The title *eques Romanus* is interesting to notice in this late period, probably the latter part of the fourth century, when the equestrian order, in its old sense, had practically ceased to exist and the use of the title was correspondingly rare. An inscription from Africa of about the middle of the fourth century, which puts the *virī perfectissimi* after the *virī clarissimi*, seems to show the existence of the order there as late as that date.⁶

18. To these inscriptions of the army may be added two of the *classis praetoria Misenatium*. The first, said to have been found at Baia, is engraved on a tablet m. 0,26 in width and 0,235 in height and reads as follows :

D · M
T · CLAVDI
ARRIANI · VETER
CL · PRET · MISSEN
CINCIA · EVTYCHIA
COIVGI · B · M · F

D(is) M(anibus) T(iti) Claudi Arriani, veter(ani) cl(assis) pr(a)et(oriae) Missen(atium). Cincia Eutychia co(n)iugi b(ene) m(erenti) f(ecit).

The style of writing is an attempt at the *scriptura monumentalis*, but is marked by irregularity and by a tendency to crowd and run the letters together and to add ornamental strokes, especially

¹ *Exempla Script. Epig.*, p. lxxii.

² *Itiner. Antonini*, p. 226.

³ *C. I. L.*, III, 6194.

⁴ *C. I. L.*, VIII, 8440.

⁵ See Böcking's index, p. 79.

⁶ *C. I. L.*, VIII, 2403. *Suppl.*, 17824 : compare the comments of Kübler in Pauly-Wissowa, VI, 311.

at the top of the line. Particularly noticeable is the vulgar form of H in which the right perpendicular does not rise above the horizontal cross-stroke. Other indications of vulgar influence are the spellings *pret.*, *Missen.*,¹ and *coiugi*, which, however, occur elsewhere and require no comment. The date can hardly be earlier than the third century. Two other inscriptions contain the name Claudius Arrianus but doubtless refer to another person or persons.²

19. The other inscription of this class is found on a tablet (m. 0,285 in width and 0,21 in height) which appeared in Rome in 1907 and runs as follows :

D M
NOVELLIO · MONTANO
MIL · CLASSE MISENA
TIVM · MILT · ANN · XXV
FECIT NOVELLIA
ISMARAGDIS · PATRO
NO · B · M

D(is) M(anibus). Novellio Montano, mil(iti ex) classe Misennatum, (qui) mil(i)t(avit) ann(is viginti quinque), fecit Novellia Ismaragdis patrono b(ene) m(erenti).

The cutting is deep and of fairly even and square appearance on the whole, though vulgar influence is apparent in the general tendency to curves and, to cite a particular case, in the regularity with which the first and third strokes of M join the second and fourth strokes at some distance below the top. Taking into consideration the style of writing, as well as the presence of a prosthetic vowel³ in the sixth line, one can be safe in assigning this inscription to a period not earlier, and probably somewhat later, than the end of the second century. Here also the persons mentioned are quite unknown, though the individual names are common. For example, Zmaragdis occurs in C. I. L., VI, 29636; X, 2410; and XIV, 1815: the masculine form Zmaragdus, or

¹ E. Ferrero, *Indici Generali delle Iscrizioni Classiarie*, p. 97. For the *veterani*, see *ib.*, p. 118.

² *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, s. v.

³ See Carnoy, *Latin d'Espagne*², p. 110; Stolz, *Hist. Gram.*, I, p. 202.

Smaragdus (Σμάραγδος), is still more frequently met with, and sometimes even with the prosthetic vowel in the form Ismaragdus (VI, 19258; XII, 1971).

20. With the military inscriptions may be mentioned two others, of which the one probably, and the other certainly, has to do with the training of gladiators. The first, found in 1907 outside the porta Salaria, is cut on a columbarium tablet (m. 0.37 wide and 0.19 high) of the ordinary *ansata* type, with the rusted remains of the nails by which it was attached to the wall, still adhering to the two holes at the ends. The text is fairly well cut, though in a somewhat vulgar style:

C · FVTIVS · C · L ·

PHILARGYRVS

DOC · VEL ·

The date is probably quite late, and the name presents no peculiarity, but the title DOC · VEL · is worthy of remark because, so far as I have observed, it does not occur elsewhere in the inscriptions. It is a well-known fact that raw recruits in the army, as in the school of the *lanista*, were put in the charge of *doctores*, or drill-masters, who gave them the training necessary for their profession. The chief of the military drill-masters was the *campidoctor*, but each special branch of the service seems to have had its own *doctor*.¹ In C. I. L., VI, 533, we meet with *cohortis doctor* and *campidoctor*; ib., 3595, *doctor sagittar(iorum)*; III, 10516, (*d*)*oc(tor) fabr(um)*, if Mommsen is right in his restoration; IX, 952, *doc(tor) eq(uitum) ac p(editum)*; and Vegetius speaks of *doctores armorum* (I, 13). I should therefore fill out the abbreviations in this case as *doc(tor) vel(itum)*, but whether the title refers to the *velites* of the army or to those of a *familia gladiatoria*, it is impossible to say with certainty. The latter is more probable in the light of the following inscription (number 21), which seems to have been found at the same time and place. The mark like an apex over VEL serves no other purpose than to indicate an abbreviation, unless the graver, intending it for the E, placed it over the V by mistake.²

¹ Beurlier, *Mélanges Graux*, pp. 297 ff.; Pauly-Wissowa, *Daremberg et Saglio*, and *De Ruggiero, Dizion. Epig.*, sub vv.

² Christiansen, *De apicibus*, etc., p. 24.

21. Probably from the same family tomb as the preceding came an inscription engraved on a columbarium tablet (m. 0,50 wide and 0,29 high), which is said to have been found outside the porta Salaria in 1907. The text is enclosed in a kind of rectangular frame made by cutting deep lines parallel to the edges of the marble. At the four points where these lines meet are holes which still contain the nails that fastened the tablet to the wall of the tomb. The inscription, which is written in a late and vulgar style, is arranged in two columns and reads as follows:

C · FVTIVS ·	FVTIA · C · L ·
HYACINTVS ·	PHILVRA ·
DOCT · OPL ·	FECIT

That there were *doctores* in the *ludi gladiatorum*, as well as in the army, is clear from Valerius Maximus, II, 3, 2, and Quintilian (?), Decl. 302, as well as from inscriptions; and each *doctor* seems to have been devoted to the training of a special class of gladiators. In C. I. L., VI, 10192, we find *doctor Thraec(um)*; ib., 10174, 10175 and V, 1907, *doctor Myrmillon(um)* or *Murm(illonum)*; and in VI, 10181, *doctor oplomachor(um)*, which sufficiently explains the abbreviation of our inscription.

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